THE WRECKED METROPOLIS.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DISASTER. A REPORT FROM THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY -THE OWNERS OF THE STEAMSHIP RELEASED FROM BLAME-AN INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDED OF THE ACTION OF NEW-YORK AND PHILADEL-PHIA LOCAL INSPECTORS, OF THE VESSEL'S OF FICERS AND OF THE LIFE-SAVING CREW.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, K. Raynor, has made a report to Secretary Sherman in regard to the loss of the steamship Metropolis, which was lost on January 30, 1878, on the Currituck Beach, North Carolina, when ninety-one lives were lost. The report is long and full of detail. It exculpates the owners from all blame, by stating that the vessel was staunch and strong when she left port. He declares that the official action of the steamboat inspectors of New-York and Philadelphia should be strictly examined. The Solicitor believes it will be shown that they performed their work inefficiently. The conduct of the officers of the Metropolis, as well as that of the men connected with the Life-Saving Station No. 4, is also condemned, and pronounced such as to demand further action on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury Various reports that have hitherto been made in the matter are also severely criticised. The substance of the report is given below.

THE REPORT.

The steamer Metropolis was built at Mystic, Conn. in 1861, and was purchased by Lunt Brothers, of Philadelphia, in 1871. Lunt Brothers subsequently carried her to Newburyport, Mass., where she was lengthened about fifty feet and completely rebuilt by Eben Man-son, under a most specific and elaborate contract Manson states that George D. Lunt directed him to cover up with sound wood some rotten places or timbers in the stern of the vessel, and that he did so. This statement of Manson becomes an important and relevant matter of inquiry, in view of the fact that it is put for ward as an excuse for the failure of the United States Inspectors, who examined the vessel from time to discover the alleged defects which caused the loss of the vessel. It may be said that while this stringent duty imposed on inspectors is intended for the protection of those who risk their lives on steam vessels, and of the owners of cargoes therein, it is also for the protection of the owners, who risk their vessels, and who cannot be supposed to be persons generally skilled in judging of the soundness of vessels An inquiry into the truth or faisity of Manson's statement come pertinent and important by the report of the Board of Local Inspectors at Philadelphia, made o the 28th day of March, 1878. This board assumes the truth of Mauson's statement, and upon it flud that there was a defect in the stern of the Metropolis, so skilfully concealed as to clude the vigilance of the inspectors, and erefore exonerates the inspectors from blame.

Manson's statement, to say the least, is a remarkable one, inasmuch as by it he confesses himself guitty of the erime of having deliberately concealed an important and dangerous defect in the ship, by which the lives of ninety-one persons were lost-a confession that he is guilty of manslaughter. It is difficult to diwine his me tive for making this confession, even admitting the facts stated by him to be true. It is difficult to discover, also, what possible motive Mr. Lunt could have had in being a party to the concealment of rotten wood in rebuilding this vessel. His interest would seem to have been quite the contrary. He was one of the owners, who were having the vessel rebuilt at a cost of nearly \$100,000. It looks strange that he should have been willing, for the the trifling cost of replacing a few rotten timber in the stern, to risk so large an investment, unless he designed either to sell the vessel as soon as rebuilt, or to keep her constantly insured in an amount equal to or above her value. important fact in connection with this is that the re-building of this vessel by Manson was done for a certain sum of money, under a written contract with the owners of a most elaborately specific character. The elaborate and careful character of the contract ex seted by the owners from Manson, providing for a fir class job in all respects, both as regards material and anship; the performance of the work under the inspection of the agent of the New-York and Boston un derwriters; their rating the ship when completed as A No. 1: the inspection of the work, during its progress, by the agents of the Atlantic Insurance Company of w-York, and by the inspector of the Board of Marine Underwriters and by the inspector of the American Ship masters' Association; the many voyages performed the ship afterward, without accident of the careful stripping of her and the repeated inspections and repairing afterward, without discovering the defect spoken of by Manson ; the im pression that she was staunch and seaworthy made apon Captains Ellis and Nickerson and Ankers, who made voyages in her as her masters, and saw how she stood many severe gales-have all forced upon my mind the conclusion that in 1871, when the work of rebuilding was completed, the Metropolis was a sound and seaworthy vessel. It appears, also, that afterward every requirement of law was cheer-fully and completely submitted to by the owners. If she was then unseaworthy or defective in any respect w rests upon the United States Inspec ers of Steam Vessels, whose duty it was to have detected the unseaworthiness. In addition to six yearly in-spections, and supplemental to the inspection on the lat day of December, 1877, I have been furnished with the certificate of the inspection made only the day before the vessel sailed, and declaring her seaworthy. It must be borne in mind that the Metropolis was an old vessel rebuilt, and that some of the old timbers, being sound in 1871, were allowed to remain; especially was this the case at the bow and stern. This ought to have put the inspectors on their guard as to these parts of the vessel. However sound and seaworthy she may have been in 1871, these old timbers would afterward need repairing from time to time, and it was the duty of the inspectors to ascertain when and where such work was

needed, and to require it to be done.

It seems there have been made two official reports upon the wreck of the Metropolis, which raise and present questions of fact so significant and important in their character that I deem it my duty to call especial attention to them. On the 1st of February, 1778, J. H. Merryman, Captain, United States Revenue Marine Inspector, was directed to make an examination spector, was directed to make an examination into the subject. His report bears date February 9, 1878, In speaking of the appearance of the wreck, he says: "The fragments are unusually small, and her rottenness so apparent that there was but one opinion as to her unseaworthiness among the many persons I met on the ground. If this

unusually smail, and her rotenness so apparent that there was but one opinion as to her unseaworthiness among the many persons I met on the ground. If this be true, it is evident that the inspectors who had examined this vessel did not perform their duty, and that they have been trously if not crimmally dereict." They have been trously if not crimmally dereict. They have been trously in the first of those hast mentioned, Mr. Green, and the time of her loss; also by Messrs. Graves, Roomey and Crelim. The first of those hast mentioned, Mr. Grand constructor of the Confederate Government, and the loss, Mr. Crelim, was an agent for the underwriters, all of whom visited the site of the wreck for the purpose of inspecting it. Their report is very complete, in this statement they pronounce the vessel to have been sound. The correctness of the facts set forth in the report is also certified to by Henry Merritt of the Coast Wrecking Company of New-York. There is much other evidence showing that so far from the wreck showing any unsoundness in the vessel, It shows she was sound and staunch. I feel it to be my duty to call attention to an official report which seems to be so theroughly contradicted by the evidence before me; but which, if true, seriously involves all the inspectors who have examined this vessel. It is alleged in the report by the in. If this be true, if shows that the magnetors have been grossly neglectful of their duty in not having detected such a dangerous and patient imperfection in the vessel.

The second official report to which I beg leave to call your attention, is that of the Board of Local Inspectors at Philadelphia, who investigated his master of the wrest of the Metropolis, under the order of the Secretary of the Metropolis, under the order of the Secretary of the facts of the wrest of the Metropolis

the ship with the shore by a line; secondly, the failure of the life-saving force at station No. 4 to carry with them a sufficient quantity of powder and balls, and thirdly, their having payed out on the shore so much of the line that reached the ship as to cause it to part by its own-weight. On this last point the facts are clearly stated by Daniel H. Cozzens the second officer, who went aloft to loose the line from the rigging. In view of the great loss of life, the responsibility, if any carts, must rest with the captain and officers of the ship and with the lifesuving force at Station No. 4.

In my opinion it is the duty of the Secretary of the saying force at Station No. 4.

In my opinion it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to have instituted a thorough investigation into the conduct of the local inspectors both at New-York and Philadelphia, and also into the conduct of the life-saying force at Station No. 4, and the officers of the vessel herself.

ADJUSTING CREDITORS CLAIMS.

THE NEW-YORK BELTING COMPANY. COMMITTEE OF CREDITORS TO EXAMINE THE

ASSETS-HOPES OF A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT. Steps were taken vesterday that promise to esult in a settlement of the financial embarrassment of he New-York Belting and Packing Company, No. 37 Park Row. Many creditors were present at a meet ing in the office of E. N. Dickersen, counsel of the company, in the Staats Zeitung Building. The meeting was private, but John H. Cheever, president of the company, stated that the company intended to pay all their debts in fall, with interest, if given time. The suppany's assets are \$930,907 22, exclusive of seir dobts. The bills payable are \$619,-710 56, betd by banks and merchants in Boston Mr. Cheever also stated that the company's employés in the runter factory at Newtown, Conn., had offered to contribute two mouths? work, if it would help the com-pany. The amount paid them in wages is about \$10,000

pany. The amount pand them in wages is about \$10,000 a month.

Mr. Cheever's statement of the company's affairs was presented to the meeting and discussed. It was finally moved that the creditors agree to take 10 per cent cash, payable September 1, from the available cash, and the remainder payable in quarterly instalment, for thirty-six months from September 1, with interest, the paper to be indorsed by Mr. Cheever and Mr. Durant, as now. Messrs. Cheever and Durant said that while this was just what they wished to do, they would prefer that a committee be appointed to examine their books and see that their assets agreed with the statement made to the meeting. E. H. Amidon, of the Importers' and Traders' Bank; J. Gilbert, of the Merchant's Bank; and D. C. Hogges, representing George Binckman & Co., duck manufacturers, of Boston, were appointed as a committee, to report on Tuesday next at 11 a. m. eday next at 11 a. m.

JULY'S RECORD OF BUSINESS REVERSES. SIXIY-SEVEN FAILURES DURING THE MONTH-PO-LICE COMMISSIONER WHEELER A VOLUNTARY

BANKBUPT. Sixty-seven failures were reported in this city in July, in which the aggregate liabilities amounted \$5,738,171, and the assets were estimated at \$2,702,442. This shows an increase of thirteen failuand \$1,400,000 of liabilities, compared with the record for the previous month, and an increase of 50 per cent in number and double the amount of assets as compared with July, 1877. Among the firms which suspended were the New-York Belting and Packing Company; Vauterhoof & Beatty, straw goods; A. M. & R. Davies, um brellas; Slote, Woodman & Co., blank-books; Henry F. Hills, straw goods; A. S. Thorp & Co., upholstery goods; L. Steinhardt, clothing; S. W. Baldwin & Son, leather Walton & Friedberg, paints; George H. Kitchen & Co. gas fixtures; R. R. Barthold, commission merchant John J. Burchell, builder: Police Commissioner Wheeler, and ex-Collector Thomas Murphy.

DeWitt C. Wheeler, Police Commissioner, has been adudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Little. The inbutties amount to about \$150,000, nearly all of which are on indorsoments for other persons. His direct sabilities are less than \$5,000. The pressure of creditors holding the notes which he assindersed was the man reason of his taking proceedings in bankruptey, and with an ultimate view of making a composition with his creditors. He was reputed to be worth at one time \$400,000, but his generosity to friends has severely crippled him. He was in the habit of loaning as much s \$5,000 at a time to friends, taking their notes. Among those for whom he indorsed were ex-Senator Alexander McDonaid, Commissioner John I. Davenport, Nelson Clements, Henry G. Marsh, and the Hudson Bay Iron Company. The assets are nominally much larger than his indebtedness, but they consist mainly of notes and stocks the actual value of which remains to be deter-

A meeting of the creditors of Slote, Woodman & Co. A meeting of the creditors of Slote, Woodman & Co., blattk-book manufacturers, at No. 123 Williamsat, was held yesterday at the rooms of the Stationers' Board of Trade, George L. Pease presiding, George W. Davids, the assignce, submitted a state ment showing total liabilities of \$230,000, of which \$24,000 were contingent. The assets were nominally \$200,000. Among the large merchandise creditors are Mark Twain, \$6,794; S. Raynor & Co., \$7,545; T. Davids & Co., \$5,140; Holyoke Paper Company, \$4,494. The creditors expressed their sympathy with the firm and confidence in the assignce, requesting him to carry on the business for the present. A committee was appointed to make an examination and report a plan for settlement.

Indge Van Hoesen, in Common Pleas, Special Term, granted yesterday thirty days further time to file the schedules of Thomas Murpby, who recently made an

granted yestermy thirty days intract into to the tire schedules of Thomas Murphy, who recently made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The creditors of Rodger, Wardrobe & Co., importers of neces at No 32 Howard-st., resterday received an offer for a composition at 35 cents on the dollar, in rotes at there six and other months, the liabilities being \$99,229. for a composition at 35 cents on the about, in such three, six and sine months, the liabilities being \$99,229, and assets \$48,503. Melville H. Regensberger, representing Robert Stretbers, opposed the composition, and desired an examination.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors by Lefebra D. Gordon and Joseph R. Gilbert (Gordon & Gilbert, paper dealers, No. 7 College-place) to Rodney B. Smith was filed venterday.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.

NEW-YORK DISTRICTS CONSOLIDATED. GENERAL J. N. CURTIS, OF THE FORMER OGDENS-BURG DISTRICT, PLACED IN CHARGE.

The announcement was made yesterday of an important change in the operations of the Secret Service Department. An official order was received from Secretary Sherman consolidating the Special Treasury districts of the State into one general district, with headquarters in New-York City, and General J. N. Cartis was appointed in full command, by reason of hi being the senior officer in the Special Treasury Service. The former Ordensburg District, over which General Curtis presided, extended from Albany north. Captain Brackett has received orders from Washington to report for duty to General Cartis. His salary is unchanged, and metead of being an independent officer, reporting direct to the Treasury Department, as heretolore, he will receive his orders from General Curtis and also make his reports to him.

General Curtis stated yesterday that the consolidation has been contemplated by Secretary Sherman for a long time, and that when it was suggested last year he (General Curtis) expressed his disapproval of it. "The change," he said, " is merely for the purpose of simplifying the work of the Special Treasury Agents and placing the entire service in this State under one head. I have been chosen as the chief executive officer of the Department because of seniority. With the exception of Calonel Bingham, of Boston, who outranks me by about six months, I am the oldest officer in this branch of the service. The position of Cautain Brackett will not be materially affected by the consolidation. He is an able and efficient officer, and our relations are pleasant. I shall make my headquarters at the Custom House, with s branch office at Ogdensburg."

Collector Merritt stated that the change in no way reflected upon Captain Brackett, as by a consolidation of the districts he had been merely made subordinate to

reflected upon Captain Brackett, as by a consolidation of the districts he had been merely made subordinate to an officer who ranked him in seniority of service. General Curits, he sold, had been long in the service, and for a year had been engaged in working up special business in the Custom House under orders from Washington, and being regarded as an able and efficient officer, he had been advanced to a position to which he was justly estilied by reason of his long and fathrill service. Captain Brackett declined to talk about the change, further than to sinte that he had received orders to report to General Curtis, and that he awaited his assignment to duty.

General Curtis became prominent for gallant service during the war of the rebollion. He raised a company in the 16th New-York Voinnteers from sumong personal friends in St. Lawrence County, and started out as a speam. He was subsequently promoted to the fluctenant-coloucley of the 147th New-York Reginent, and in a short time he was made colonel. At the storming of Fort Fisher he was made colonel, At the storming of Fort Fisher he was made colonel. At the storming of Fort Fisher he was made colonel at the longer of the same of the same of the same at arget for rebel sharpshooters, and the reashed upon the fort and planted the American flag there. He became a target for rebel sharpshooters, and he received a wound over the left eye, which resulted in the loss of his eye. He was promoted to brigadier-general for his bravery. General Grant recommended him for a position under President Johnson, and he was appointed to a clerkship in the Costom House at Ogdensours, from which he was promoted to be a special agent by President General Curtis is very tall, being six feet six inches in beight.

THE NEW COLLECTOR'S SECRETARY.

Collector Merritt has selected William H. Stillwell as his private secretary, and will send his appointment to Washington to-day for approval. F. J. Phi former private secretary to ex-Collector Aribur, ten-dered his resignation yesterday. He had been in the Custom House for seven years, and was nominated by General Arthur as assistant cashier, upon which no ac-General Arton as assistant Cashier, about which he are tion has yet been taken. Mr. Phillips went to Long Branch yesterday, and in the Fall he will enter into mer-chantile business. Jasper T. Kane will to-day assume the position of pri-vate secretary to Surveyor Graham.

An incident mentioned by Dean Ramsay exhibits the inminate hearing of the older class of the ministers in the purpit. A young man, sitting opposite to the ciergyman, in the front of the gailery, had been up late on the previous night, and had stuffed the pack of cards with whica he had been occupied into his coat pocket. Forgetting the circumstance, he pulled out his handkeroniet, and the cards flew about the church. The minister looked at him and remarked, "Eb, man, your passim bulk has been ill bund."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

RACING IN THE RAIN. HABOLD WINS THE SARATOGA STAKES-FOUR

EXCELLENT CONTESTS AT SABATOGA IN THE MUD AND RAIN-BRAMBLE, ALBERT, HAROLD AND DAN K. THE WINNERS. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31 .- Gloom overspread the faces of racing men when they looked out this morning and saw the heavy clouds. It had rained at intervals through the night, and now the lowering sky threatened to make necessary another postponement of he races. The air had been so cold the evening before that fires had been lit in some hotel parlors, and to-day there was a rawness and a penetrating chill that would have better fitted early April than July. After waiting for some hours in unhappy expectation of the rain which still delayed its coming, the managers decide to run the races to-day, in spite of the discomforts of the weather and the wretched condition of the track. Not long after this decision was reached the rain set in; it fell neither heavily nor steadily, but there was enough of it to cause annoyance. The attendance was very smail, few ladies being present. The judges as usual were J. A. Cammock, of New-York; E. M. Johnson, of Ohio, and A. P. Mason, of Louisiana. In the timescep-ers' stand during a part of the racing were William R.

Travers and Pierre Lorillard.

Those who remained away from the course on account of the rain missed very good racing. . Three out of four favorites were successful. The time in all the races was fair for so heavy a track. The greatest interest was felt in the run for the Saratoga Stakes, one of the richest prizes of the year. G. L. Lorillard's two-year-olds showed that they deserved the high rank given them in the betting and in the opinion of turfmen gen erally. Pierre Lorillard was expected to start two of the coits that he has entered in the English Derby of 1879-Cedric and Uncas-but he withdrew Cedric. Uneas showed good qualities in this, his first race, and will probably be a winner in time, although beaten by Harold to-day. After the race, Pierre Lorislard remarked to a friend that he would now give up his English trip. He had reited on Uncas, and as the celt was beaten here he thought it would not be advisable to take him to England. His friend, a racing man of prominence, said, however, that Uneas had good stuff in him and would yet win creditable victories.

One mile was the distance and \$300 the spurse in the first race, for all ages; horses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting allowed 5 pounds; maideus, if four years old, allowed 7 pounds; if 5 years or up ward, abowed 12 pounds. The starters were Dwyer Brothers, colt Bramble (3 years, 102 pounds); P. Lordlard's filly Pique (3 years, 92 pounds); Astor's colt Fred-crick the Great (4 years, 113 pounds); Bowie's mare Oriole (4 years, 108 pounds); G. L. Lorillard's mare Idalia (4 years, 108 pounds); and Reed's cell Engene N. Robinson (3 years, 97 pounds). Belmont's Susquebanna was expected to start almost up to the last minute,, but did not. Bramble was the favorité at \$500, Pique secand choice at \$225, Frederick the Great third at \$125, Oriole fourth at \$75, Idalia lifth at \$45, and Enugene N. Robinson last at \$40.

Bramble proved, as he has proved many times before that he is among the best of the three-year-olds, although Duke of Magenta has defeated him every time that they nave wet. Idalia was as victous as usual and delayed the start. Bramble was last at the send-off, but he was first at the end. He took second place when a quarter of the distance was over, Idalia having led almost from the first bound. Oriole ran well in the back-stretch and was almost even with kramble at the half-mile post, Idalia still foremost. Pique tried to do something for her backers in the third quarter and for a space looked dangerus. But though her weight was the lightest her frame was the lightest also, and she was hampered by the mud. In the opening of the home-stretch Idalia was still a quarter learth in advance, with Bramble slowly gaining. The mud flew as the thoroughbrels churned it my with their hoots, and their coats were covered with it. The pluaging in the mud idd not please Idalia and she failed to keep up her pace. Bramble, running as if it were all one to him whether he were moving on a perfect track or in the softest and stickiest, west by her and won by three-quanters of a length in 147%, Idalia second; Pique and Frederick the Greatran very closely for the third place. Pique taking it by a hend. Oriole was afth and kobasson hast. Matual pool tekets on Bramole paid \$13.

Brewster & Co's black house Virginius, five years old, carried the highest weight, 124 sounds, in the second race. This was for a purse of \$500 for all ages, masdens allowed five pounds; two miles. He was the favorite in the betting at \$200. G. L. Lorillard's Albert (three years, 100 pounds) being second choice at \$160 and Bruce's General Phillips (4 years, 118 pounds) third, at \$40. Earrett on Albert was three lengths in front when an eighth of a mile had been run, Phillips running second under a strong pull, and Virginius thint. These positions were uncamped for a mile and a haif. Virginius's jockey evidently thought that Albert could not keep up the pace in the last part of the race and allowed Earrett to get a lead which he could never overcome. When only hive-sighths of a mile remained to be run, Albert bad been permitted was the lightest also, and she was hampered by the

which he could hever overcome. When only hive-engliths of a mile remains a control of the lengths. Now the Joesies on Virginias and Philips were urging rather than restraining their horses, but the iong gap behind the leader leasured very showly. Virginius, however, canned raphily on Philips, and passed him in coming into the home-artecle. Hayward on Philips took in horses for on the contains and passed him in coming into the home-artecle. Hayward on Philips was exhausted of the contained and he loss ground badly every time he did so. In the last quarter Philips was exhausted. Virginius was universal to the lead that the latter had inken carry in the race decided the issue. The utmost effects of Virginius could only reduce this lead, and it was not possible for him to make it may have been applied to the latter had inken carry in the race decided the issue. The utmost effects of Virginius could only reduce this lead, and it was not possible for him to make it may have been a control of the property of the lead that the hister had inken carry rise that he was not seen the work the Westchecter Cup at Jerone Park in the Spring meeting as increased the sury rise that he was not to offert Parole on that occasion. He has never an creditably states. Both riding and running were was not remarkable that his entires held the first place in the betting. Money was put treely, however, by the property of the pro

THE FIRST DAY AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31 .- This was the first day of the Buffalo races. The race for the 2:34 class was short and decisive. Dame Trot wen easily in three straight hears, beating her performance at Cleve-tand. As the day was windy, the time made was considered excellent. The horses began this race only after seven ineffectual attempts, Starin acting badly. Afr and Dame Trot came in almost neck-and-neck in the first heat. The horses were recorded at the close in the

following order: Dame Trot, Wild Air, Volunteer Maid, Gray Salem, John McDousail, Jessie Hoyt, John H. Starin, the time being 2:232, 2:224, and 2:234. The second race was for the 2:22 class, and proved interestsecond race was for the 222 cases, and prove meeting, five heats being necessary to decide the winn Lysander Boy took the first, fourth and fifth heats. La Pritchard the second, and Mattie the third. It was nearly dark when the race was finished. The horses the field were Silversides, Lew Scott, Dick Swiveller, a Ethel. The time was 2:203, 2:21, 2:223, 2:253, 2:253

HANLON WINS AT ST. JOHN. DELAYS IN STAFFING-AN ACCIDENT TO ROSS GIVES

HANLON AN BASY VICTORY. St. John, N. B., July 31 .- At 8:30 o'clock this morning, the water on the greater part of the course laid out for the Hanlon-Boss boat-race was perfectly smooth. At 8:35 the judges' boat called out the men. both of whom appeared in excellent form. At 9 o'clock everything was ready, and the referee. Sheriff Harding, ailed upon the oarsmen to get into line. By this time the wind had freshened, blowing from the north made quite a swell in the water. Ross rowed up the course, and finding the water lumpy, said he w not row. Edward Ross came on board the judges boat and said the water was too rough; the Mr. King, judge for Ross, protested that the water was not perfectly smooth, as the articles of agreement speek fied it should be. The referee, Sheriff Harding, then said that as the matter was being taken out of his hands, he would retire; he would not no more. Ross's packers applauded his resolution, while Hanlon's back ers disapproved. Sheriff Harding made a written state ment, to the effect that the water was not perfectly smooth, but that it was smooth enough for practical boat-racing; but that as Ross and Ross's nage had objected, he had no choice to retire. Hanlon came to the Judges' beat and said that f Ross would row that he (Haulon) would give him two lengths to start. Ress also came up, and said the starting boats were out of range. A general discussion took place, but no result was reached. Finally, the two men vere ordered to their quarters, and the Judges' boat steamed up to Appleby's Wharf, where the crowds were

waiting in expectancy.
Sometime after the men were ordered to their quarters the wind began to die down, and by 3:30 p. m. the water the wind began to die down, and by 3:30 p. m. the water was as smooth as glass. During the aftermoon the backers of Res proposed A. Chapman Smith as referee, in place of Saeriff Harding, who had withdrawn. Bus Hamino's backers declined to accept any other referee than Harding, who was named in the articles of agreement, and threatened that if he could not be induced to serve they would withdraw the stakes' and return nome. The state of minits was telegraphed to the sheriff, and he concentred to act he referred and arrived on the course at 4:50 p. m. At 5 o'clock the men were called out.

to the secine at 4:50 p. m. At 5 o'clock the men were called out.

At 8 minutes and 20 seconds past 5 o'clock the men were started, Hanlen being inside. The water was in excellent condition. Ross took the lead, pulling thirty-two strokes a minute. Honlon followed at the same pace, but before they had reached Appleby's Wharf he mad passed Ross. Above the wharf, Hanlon was pulling thirty-two strokes, going along beautifully; Ross followed, guiling thirty strokes. Turce hundred yards from Appleby's Wharf, Ross's beat was seen to capsize, and for a unomest it was feared as had been drowned. It was soon seen, however, that he was clinging to his beat, and a beat went off and picked nim up. Ross says the spring of the row-lock worked out and he upset, breaking the bex of the bear. Hanlon, meanwhite, went up the course, taking his time, however, and went around the stake-beat at 5:28 p. m. On his return-he-showed some time rowing, but did not over-exert himself. He reached the point in about thirty-seven minutes.

Ross says his boat got in bad condition soon after the Hoss says his boat got in bad condition soon after the race began, and this he was witching the boat and not Hanion. General regres was left at Ross's mistoriume, but the prevailing oblinion was that he was overmatched. Appleby's Wharf is three-quarters of a mile from the start. At this point Hanion was a length alread. The official time of the race was 36min, 58s.

A reception was given to Hanion at the Dafferin Hotel this evening.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES WON BY NORWICH. LONDON, July 31 .- The race for the Goodwoen stakes-two miles and a half-was run to-day at loodwood, Mr. Crawfurd's four-year-old chestnut col Goodwood, Mr. Cravinir's four-year-old ceasing some Norwich, by St. Albans, was the winner. Lord Elles mere's six year-old bay horse Hampton, by Lord Cdfden, came in accord, with Mr. Jardin's four-year-old chesing coll Strathmore, by Mandrake, third. There were four-teen starters. The last betting before the race was 7 to 2 against Norwich, the favorite, 5 to 1 against Hampton, and 10 to 1 against Strathmore.

A HANLON-COURTNEY RACE PROPOSED. OTTAWA, Out., July 31 .- Efforts are being nade to induce Hanion and Courtney to row on the Or-awa River. It is probable that \$5,000 will be offered.

THE LEGAL IDEA OF SAVINGS BANKS.

A DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- The following are the main points of the decision of the United States Suprefixe Court, in case No. 241, Fanny A. Huntington, administratrix, and Frank H. Gassaway, administrator of W. S. Huntington, deceased, neainst the National Savings Bank of the District of Columbia, the decision being a definition of the legal character of a savings

bank : The bill of the combainants assumes that as personal representatives of William 8. Huntination, deceased, they have an equitable ownership of one-sixteenin part of the frauchises, property, and privileges of the defendant corporation, and that, as such representatives, they are entitled to call for an account of the profits made, and to demand payment to them of one-sixteenth part of the value of the franchises and property as well as profits. Whether this assumption is well founded or not—whether the estate of the intestate has any pecuniary to the corporate franchise and monerty—can be

the value of the franchises and property as well as profwise. Whether this assumption is well founded or notwhether the estate of the intestate has any pecuniary
interest in the corporate franchise and property—can be
determined only after a careful examination of the
determined union Savings Bank of the District of
Columbia." By that act George H. Plants, William S.
Hantingson, and fourteen other persons named and
their successors, were declared to be a body politic and
corporate under the corporate usine mentioned, having
successors, eapsile of sung and being sued, of having a
common seni, and generally of doing and performing all
things relative to the object of the matitation, lawful for
any individual or body positic or corporate to do.
The charter does not authorize the creation of any corporate stock or capital, nor does it contemplate the exstence of any other than the deposits which may be
made. The corporators are not required to contribute
anything. There are of consequence no shareholders.
Not a word is said in the instrument respecting any
dividends of capital or even of profits to others than
the depositors. Certainly, no express authority is given
to make dividends to the corporators, and we discover
nothing from which such authority can be inferred. The
dividends of which a return is required by the eighth
section to be made to Congress, are voiently those
spoken of in the fourth, as made to the depositors. The
rules to be applied to the construction of corporate
grants are web known. A corporation created by statile can exercise no powers and has no rights except
such as are expressly given or necessarily implied. In
this case, so far from there being an implication of any
pecuniary interest in the construction of corporators.
The charter further declares that "the income or
nicress o

escs. We think the complainants have mistaken the nature We think the complainants have mistaken the nature of the corporation. It is not a commercial partnership, nor is it an artificial being, the members of which have property interests in it. Nor is it strictly electmosynary, its purpose is rather to furnish a safe depository for the money of those members of the community disposed to intrust their property to its keeping. It is some want of the nature of such corporations as church wardens for the conservation of the goods of the parish, the College of Surgeons for the promotion of medical science, or the Society of Antiquaries for the advancement of the study of antiquities. Its purpose is a pathic advantage, without any interest in its members. The title of the act incorporating it indicates its purpose, nancely, an act to of antiquities. Its purpose is a public advantage, without any interest in its members. The title of the act incorporating it indicates its purpose, namely, an act to incorporate a national savings bank, and the only powers given to it were those we have mentioned, powers necessary to carry out the only avowed purpose, which was to enable it to receive doposits for the use and benefit of depositors, dividing the income or interest of all deposits among its depositors or their legal representatives. It is, like many other savings institutions incorporated in England and in this country during the last sixty years, intended only for provincent investment, in which the management and supervision are currely out of the hands of the persons whose money is at stake, and which are quasi-benevoleut and most useful, because they hold out no encourage sent to speculative dealing or commercial trading. This was the original idea of savings banks, (Scratchley's Treatise on Savings Banks, passin. Grant's Law of Bankers, 571, where, in defining savings banks, it is said the bank derives no benefit windever from any deposit, or the produce thereof.) Such are savings banks in England, under the stautes of George IV, ed. 92, 52, and 26 and 27 Victoria, ch. 87. Very many such exist in this consety, and until recently the primary idea of a savings bank has been that it is an institution in the hands of disinterested persons, the profits of which, after deducting the necessary expenses of the business, index wholly to the heacht of depositors, in dividonds, or in a reserved surplus, for their greater security. Such is the corporation in this case, as regarded by the Court. Affirmed.

Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

SHOOTING A HIGHWAYMAN NEAR PASSAIC CITY. Henry Ulrich, of No. 38 Court-st., Newark, Henry Ulrich, of No. 38 Court-st., Newark, reported last night that at 10:30 p. in. on Tuesday, while driving a horse and buggy to Paterson, he was atopped on the River-road near Passaic City by three-men, two of whom selzed his horse and a third jumped into the buggy and demanded his money, at same time pressing him down on the seat. Ulrich drew a revolver, placed it to the highwayman's side and fired, when the laster fell out of the vehicle, and the horse ran away. Ulrich is satisfied that the robber was latally wounded. Ulrich is an officer of the 5th Regiment.

THE "ODD" LETTER,-A cockney inquired at the post office the other day for a letter for "Enery Flogden." He was told there was none. "Look 'ore," he rephod a little angrily; "you've hexamined a nodi letter for my name. It don't commence with a haitoh; it begins with a ho. Look in the 'ole that's got the ho's."

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

THE METHODS OF THE PAST RESTORED. MOST OF INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES-CAMPAIGN ISSUES-THE UNITED STATES SENATORSMIP.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The Democrats of this State have been prating about " good old times" ever stace the State was reconstructed. Politically, it seems that their prayers have been abundantly answered. In the "good old times" conventions and cancuses were unknown factors for the purpose of selecting candidates for either party In those days whoever desired to become a candidate nnounced himself on his "own hook," and made the best fight he could for success. According to this cus-tom there were usually a host of candidates for each office, and the people were thus enabled to select the best men for the different offices. Since the Republican party was organized in the State in 1867, party lines have been strongly defined, and party nominations have been implicitly supported by the rank and file of both parties. Such, however, does not seem to be the rule this year. The "good old times" have returned, and with them a bountiful supply of independent candidates has been vouchsafed both political parties. The Democrats are united only upon their ticket for the Supreme Court; and the Republicans, though in a large minority on the popular vote, and with less than one-third of the number of their largest counties.

The widespread disorganization existing and growing in the Democratic party is due primarily to two causes: First-The virtual disbandment of the Republican party as a State organization, and the consequent failure o nominate candidates for Supreme and Superior Court Judges in opposition to the Democratic nominees; Second-The bitter contest now going on between Gover por Vance and Judge Merrimon for the United States Senatorship.

The collapse of the Republican party as a State organ ization is due to the following causes: First-The surrender of South Carolina and Louisians to the Democrats. Second-The appointment of Democrats to office in this State and in other Southern States, and the general disposition to ignore Southern Republicans and make them ciphers in the Government, and hewers of wood and arawers of water in the party. Third-The Republicans believe that they dected Settle in 1876, and that they were wilfully and with premeditation defrauded of their majority at that election. Fourth-The entire election machinery is in the hands of the Democratic party, and the Republican generally believe that they will be counted out whenever t may be necessary to elect the Democratic ticket by this means. INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

For these reasons it has been impossible to organize be Republican party, and make a fight throughout the State for judges, members of the Legislature and county officers. The Republican State Committee met in this city on the 9th just, and virtually disbanded the party by refusing to make nominations for judges, and by naking no effort to assist the Republicans in the diffe ent counties in their canvass for members of the Legis lature and county officers. Hence, the 110,000 Reput licans who voted for Settle are kift like a flock of sheet without a leader. The disappearance of a compact organization has left the Democrats without a railying-cry. Seeing and knowing that there is no regular organized Republican opposition, the masses of the Democratic party are beginning to pluck up-courage, and are defying the party hab, and refusing in many instances to support the Democratic nominees. This state of affairs has em soldened dissatisfied Democrats to declare themselves independent candidates. Notwithstanding the Democratic press has teemed with denunciations of independent andidates for the last six months, and the continuous warning that such candidates are really running in the Interest of the Radical party, in Bancombe, Cabarrus Guilford, Burke, Sasniy, Nash, Rowan, Catawba, Wake, Jackson, Moore, Cleveland, Chatham, Robeson, Bruns wick, Randolph and Orange Counties, there are numerous ndependent Democratic candidates for the Legislature and for the county offices. The convention and cancus are no longer potent to drive the people into subjection, This being an off-year, with no Presidental election to overshadow all other contests, the great pressure for parmony that existed in 1876 is not felt, and the people are not easily controlled. The late Democratic State Convention did not adopt a platform of principles, but left its candidates to make the canvass in their own way and upon such principles as will be conducive to their specess in the different districts and counties. The announcement that the candidate is a Democrat, and a denunciation of the Republican party, it is thought will be sufficient to secure the full Democratic vote in the coming election. REPUBLICAN FACTIONS.

In Warren, Wake, New-Hanover, Edgecombe, Halifax Granville, the Republicans are badly split up. In War. en there are three factions. Two tickets have been nominated, and the field is full of independent candidates This is a large negro county, and there are not enough white Republicans in the county to fill the various offices Therefore, blue-blooded Democrats, who ten years ago would not speak to a negro, much less ask him for his vote, are now busily engaged in button-holing the regroes for their votes. In New-Hanover and Edirectube there are two sets of Republican candidates in the field Granville County has been corsed with a thieving set of onty officers for several years, and there are two sets the county, and the best interests of the people will be subserved thereby. In Wake County there was a fend in the party, which was aliayed by the nomination of Albert Magnin for the Legislature. This man Magnin is charged by the Democrats with embezzling \$4,000 when treasurer of Wake County a few years ago. He is also charged with corruption as deputy sheriff, in that he attempted to pack a jury, and was dismissed by the judge on the bench and by the sheriff after a full investigation into the matter. During this investigation it was proven by a number of leading men of high character of both parties, that they would not believe Magnin on his outh, and that he was a man of notoriously bad character. As a matter of course the re-spectable leaders of the Republican party are justly ndignant that such a man should have been nom nated, and they have brought out Colonel John N. Bunting, a man who possesses the entire con fidence of the county, against Magnin. There is no doubt of Magnin's defeat; but his candidacy may also defeat the whole ticket. There was every reason to believe that a large number of white men who have never voted the Republican ticket would do so this year on account of their dissatisfaction with the administra ion of State affairs by the Democrats; but all this feel ing was suddenly and effectually suppressed by the nomination of Magain. Men who are Republicans from principle will not stultify themselves by voting for a notoriously dishonest man. DEMOCRATS AND OLD WHIGS.

There is a growing feeling among the original old line Democrats, who still belong to the Democratic party that they are simply implements in the hands of the old Whigs who control that party in this State, and who reap ail the honors and emoluments within the gift of that party. Nine-tenths of the offices under the State adminstration are filled by old Whigs. An original Democrat, it is said, is simply expected to vote for the whig nominees, but is not to be rewarded by being elected or appointed to office. This sentiment has made itself felt throughout the State, and has taken shape in Wake County. Moses A. Bledsoe, an original Democrat before the war the leader of the Democratic party in Wake County, has declared himself an independent Democratic candidate for the Senate. Mr. Bledsoe ex. peets to carry several hundred of the original Democrate and with the Republican vote to be elected. He hopes for success, with the intention of detaching a sufficient number of original Democrata from the Democratic party throughout the State to hold the balance of power between the two parties. Men of this character, who have encouraged Mr. Biedsoe to become a candidate with the view herein set forth, and who regard themsolves as mentals in the Democratic party, look upon the candidacy of Mr. Bledsoe as the entering wedge that is to take shape and gather strength and break away fficen thousand original old line Democrats from the Democratic party as now organized. The principles

fitteen thousand original old line Democrats from the Democratic party as now organized. The principles advocated by Mr. Bledsoe are thoroughly Republican. Under these circumstances Mr. Bledsoe will receive the Republican vote, although a gentleman by the name of McDomid bas declared numself a Republican candidate for the Senate, and is making the canvass. It is not probable that McDomid will be able to take off enough Republican votes to defeat Mr. Bledsoe. However, if it should turn out that Mr. Bledsoe is defeated by enough Republicans voting for McDomaid, the movement of which Mr. Bledsoe is the ploneer, and leader may be smidenly and effectually squelched.

The last Legislature gerrymandered the judicial districts and threw all the large negro counties into the Hd District. This was done for two purposes: To make every other district Democratic, and to encourage the negroes to nominate one of their race for solicitor. One of these objects has been attained. The Republicans, of the Hd Judicial District on the 19th of last month nominated John H. Collins, of Halifax, a negro lawyer, for solicitor. It remains to be seen by the result of the election whether all the other districts are Democratic. The Democrate also gerrymandered the Congressional Districts in the same way and for the same ourpose. Consequently, the Republicans of the Hd Cougressional Districts with the means for doing Just what they have done, the Democratic press is now declaring that the negroes cave drawn the "color line," and that the campaign must be made from that standpoint. It is rumored than morning that a number of white Republicans, who have received honors, offices and enoluments by virtue of negro votes, have catered into an arrangement whereby Collins is to be defeated by Thomas R. Furnell, a white Republican of Wake County.

If any attempt of this kind should be made, it would doubtless prove disastrous to the Republicans in a large number of Eastern counties.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN PRINCIPLES. In all the countles heretofore Republican the Repub, cans are making the best fight they can to retain con-

troi. They are making the canvass upon these princt. I. In opposition to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, Judges and Cherks of Courts by the Legislature.

II. In opposition to the election of County Councilsstoners, who control and manage the entire affolis of

the several counties, by Justices of the Peace appointed by the Legislature. III. In opposition to the Heense tax of \$10 75 imposed

upon every grocer, merchant or trader before doing any IV. In some counties candidates for the Legislature

are advocating the abolition of the poli-tax, because the lust Legislature attempted to submit an amendment to the Constitution compelling every man offering to vote to exhibit his poli-tax receipt for the prayious year.

V. In opposition to the discriminations of the various railroad companies by virtue of the pooling system now in vogue in this State.

In all the other counties the Republicans are taking advantage of everything that looks toward the disorganization and deteat of the Democracy. The most frequent opportunity is that of supporting independent Democratic cardidates.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The real pith of the present campaign in this State is the contest for the United States Senatorship for six years from the 4th of March, 1879. The Hon. A. S. Merrimon is the present Senator, whose term has nearly expired. He is a candidate for reflection, against

lovernor Z. B. Vance. It must be remembered that Mr.

Merrimon was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1872, and was defeated by Governor Cauldwell. The Legislature then elected was Democratic. A number of Democrats bolted the caucus nowinee-Governor Vanceand with the Republicans elected Mr. Merrimon. This is the main reason why Mr. Merrimon is to be defeated for redirection. If he is not defeated, the organization of the party is destroyed. It will never do to reward a bolter for his treachery to the party by a redicction. It is not denied that Mr. Merrimon has made an able and impar-tial Senator. It is not asserted that he is not a true Democrat; he is to be defeated as a matter of punishment for his defeat of Governor Vance six years ago. Consequently Mr. Merrimon has been most bitterly as-sailed by Gevernor Vance and his friends throughout the State. It was determined by the Vance men early in the campaign that the nominees of the Democratic party for the Legislature should be instructed by a vote of the coun ty conventions to vote for Governor Vanus for Senator This has been and is now being done wherever the Vance men are in the majority. In counties where Vance is not strong enough to secure an open support, the plan is to have resolutious passed pledging the candidates to go into the Democratic caucus and abide Its action. "The cat in the meal tub" is just here: Governor Vonce is confident of securing a majority of the caucas, and he wants to protect himself from a bolt and consequent defeat, by shackling every Democratic member of the Legislature, so that those who may be opposed to him will be compelled to go into the caucus simply to see him nominated; Mr. Merrimon and every other leading Democrat who is an asotrant for the Senatorship is op posed to the " pledging" of candidates. General Thomas posed to the "pledging" of candidates. General Thomas
L. Cingman, who is an ex-Senator, and who tninks he
may be the dark horse in the Senatorial contest, has denounced the "pledging" as unwarranted and disgrace
tul. He says men should not be sent to the Legislature
with collars on their neess bearing the name of their
candidate. They should be free men, free to select the
ablest and beat men for the place. On the other hand, it
is charged that Governor Vance has prostituted his administration as Governor to one purpose—that of being
elected Senator. It is charged that all his appointments have been made with that view. It is urged that
he sught to serve out his term; that he is more acceptable to the people than Mr. Jarvis, the Lieutenant-Govermor, would be as Governor; that he would
be of no service to the State as Senator; that
he would be generally liked in the Senate for his humor
and wit, and his ability to tell ancedores in first-class
style, and that this would be the extent of his capacity.
Therefore in all the Democratic and doubtful counties
Vance and Merrimon have endeavored to secure the
homimation of their friends for the Legislature. The defeat of either has necessarily caused dissanisfaction, and
in this way the number of independent candidates has
been added to until there are now a sufficient number,
it elected, to hold the balance of power in this contest.
In some counties Vance is work, in other contaites
Merrimon is weak, and it is the policy of the Republicans
in these cumines to force the Democratic candidates for
Senator, and then to left it be understood that they, the
Republicans, are in favor of Vance or Merrimon, as the
case may be. There are several counties which will be
carried by the Republicans in this way. It is generally
understood that Mr. Merrimon and his friends will not
sucurit his chains to the counts anound its chains to the counts.

COMBINING ON A THIED MAN. L. Clingman, who is an ex-Senator, and who thinks he

COMBINING ON A THIRD MAN. It is more than probable now that the regular Demo cratic members of the Legislature who may be opposed to Governor Vance for Senator, the Independents, and the Republicans, will constitute a majority of the Legislature. Under these circumstances it is hiely that a third man will be chosen Senator. Governor Vance has been coquetting with the negroes ever since he was elected; and it is said that he relies on the votes of the negroes who may be elected to the Legislature to counterbalance the votes of such Democrats as may bolt and refuse to go into caucus. At this juncture it is impossible to predict the action of the Republican memers of the Legislature. It seems most probable, however, that they will nominate a candidate of their own party and vote for him until an election is had. It is now certain that General Alfred M. Scales, member of Congress from the Green for the Senatorship. His brother is the Democratic nomines for the Senate in Guilford County. The two candidates for the House are also Seales men. It is generally understood that General Scares expects to receive the vote of every Democrat who may be elected from the counties composing his district. George Davis, of New-Hanover, the ex-Attornoy-deneral of His Excelency Jefferson Davis, late President of the Southern Coulederacy, is also a candidate. This genticman is very strong with the five-cating element of his party, and is therefore a formidate opponent.

The Congressional canvass has not been developed fully, and will not be mutil after the august election, as the election for Congressmen does not take place until November. for the Senatorship. His prother is the Democratic

until November.
Such is the political situation in North Carolina to-day.
Such is the political situation in North Carolina to-day.
Whether or not the Republican party is to reap any advantage from the mixed condition of politics, as here set forth, is a matter yet to be determined.

Raicigh, N. C., July 20, 1878.

ONE-SIDED AUGUST ELECTIONS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL CONTEST.

Elections will be held this month in Alatms, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee. For various reasons the Republicans have made no State nominations in any of these States, and the contests will be between the Democrats and Independents only at almost every polling place. In North Carolina to-day the people will Justice and two Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, three Judges of the Superior Court, a Solicitor in each Judicial District, Members of the General Assembly and county officers. The new Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Augustus S. Merrimon (Dem.), whose term expires next March. The last Legislature was Democratic by a majority of 78 on joint bailot. Congressmen will be elected November 5. The Democrats alone have made nominations for judicial officers. Their state ticket is as follows:

state ticket is as follows:

For Chief Justi e-William N. H. Smith, of Wake Co.

Associate Justices. \ \ \frac{1}{1}\text{nomas S. Asine, of Anson County.} \

John H. Dillard, of Guilford Co. The vote of the State in 1872, 1874 and 1876 was as

follows; Rep. Dem. Total. Mat. 1872—President. 94,769 70,161 164,930 24,668 R. 1874—Congress. 88,343 109,348 197,661 20,975 D. 1876—President. 108,419 125,427 236,346 17,108 D. 1876—Congress. 104,689 123,369 234,278 12,460 D. 1876—Congress. 104,689 121,803 226,597 17,119 D. follows:

THE TENNESSEE JUDICIAL ELECTION. Judicial and county officers will be elected in Tennessee to-day. In some of the counties the Republicans and Nationals have united, but in the State at large there is only one judicial ticket, the Democratic,

sarge there is only one Judicial ticket, the Democratic, which is as follows:

State-at-Large. {Jas.W. Deaderick, of Hamilton County.

Eastern Division—Robert McParland, of Hamblen Co.

Middle Division—William F. Cooper, of Davidson Co.

Western Division—Thomas J. Freeman, of Gibson Co. Some recent votes in the State are given below:

Rep. Dem. Total.
1872—President. 85,655 94,391 180,046
1876—President. 89,566 133,166 222,732
1876—Congress. 83,241 129.882 213,123

*Independent and Republican candidates, as follows: Dur-ney H. Thomas (Ind. Ben.), 73,036; George Maury (Ind. Rep.), 10,436; Wm T. Yardisy (col. Rep.), 21,163; A. H. Hughes (Ind. Rep.), 536.

THE ALABAMA STATE ELECTION. The Alabama Republicans have decided to

nominate no State ticket this year. The election will be held on Monday (August 5), when State officers, members of the State House of Representatives, and some county officers will be chosen. The new Legislature, which will meet next November, will elect a United States Senator to succeed George E. Spencer (Rep.) The rast Legislature was Democratic by 93 majority on joint ballot, The Democratic State neket is as follows:

For Governor-Rufus W. Cobb, of Snelby.

Secretary—William W. Serews, of Montgomery.

Treasurer—Isnac H. Vincent, of Chambers.

Audior—Willia Brewer, of Lowndes.

Attoracy-General—Henry C. Tempkins, of Ballock.

Superintendent Education—"Leroy F. Bex, of St. Clair. ield on Monday (August 5), when State officers, members

*Renominated. Some recent votes in the State are given below: Rep. Dem. Total, Maj. 1872—President, 99,272 79,444 199,716 10,828 R. 1874—Governor, 93,928 107,118 201,046 13,180 D. 1876—President, 68,230 102,062 170,232 33,772 D. 1876—Governor, 55,582 99,255 154,837 43,673 D.